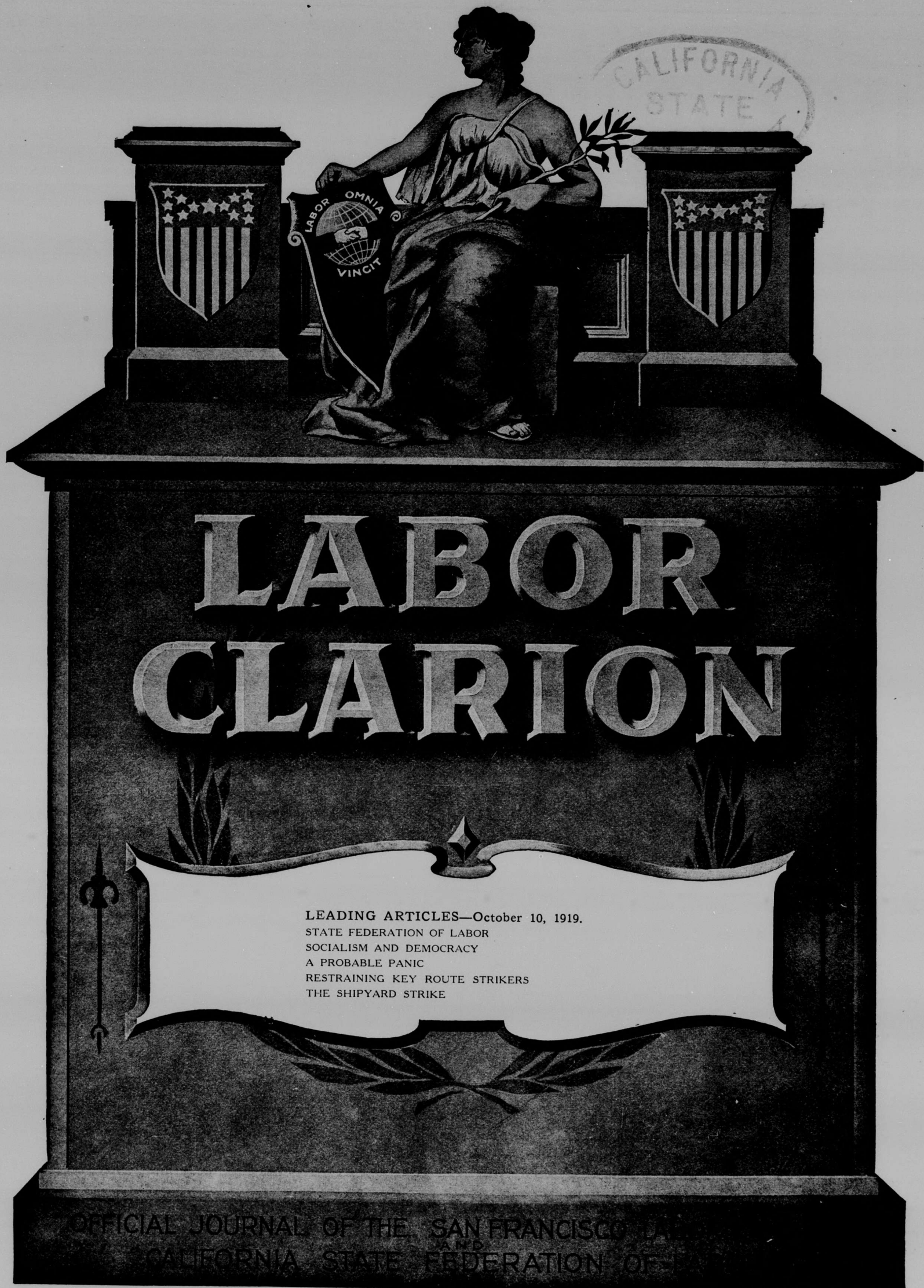


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LEADING ARTICLES—October 10, 1919.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY

A PROBABLE PANIC

RESTRAINING KEY ROUTE STRIKERS

THE SHIPYARD STRIKE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR
AND CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 55.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 148 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 113 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 222—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 116—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 264—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 422—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 415 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 12—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 23 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 23 Turk.
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 50 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 28—Meet 1st Saturday, 374 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 25—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 34th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—312-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

State Federation of Labor

The reports of officers of the California State Federation of Labor show that the past year has been the most successful in its history and that its membership is now very close to the 100,000 mark.

President Murphy points out that while the prospects for the future are very bright there, nevertheless, are to be found in the ranks of employers many who desire and hope to return to pre-war conditions of labor and pay. He advises that any reduction in pay or backward steps of any kind be opposed by the organized workers and says that there can be no claim to justice in the proposition which provides for wages, the last to rise, being the first to recede.

The following recommendations are made in the reports:

As a means of breaking up large land holdings and forcing idle land into use we favor a graduated tax on all large land holdings, as recommended by the State Commission of Immigration and Housing.

To preserve California as a heritage to the white race we demand the abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan and the exclusion of Asiatics by law.

Reaffirming our demand for equality of opportunity we favor the public ownership of public utilities, including terminal warehouses and packing plants; we also favor the Plumb Plan of railroad operation.

Accepting voluntary co-operation as the most practical method for the equitable distribution of food and other necessities of life, we urge upon the State government to assist in the development of the co-operative movement in connection with its activities relative to the high cost of living, with a view to utilizing the existing co-operative organizations for immediate purposes and encouraging the creation of additional co-operative organizations where they are needed and conditions are suitable.

We favor legislation limiting the fee which may be charged by employment agencies operated for profit to 10 per cent of one month's pay.

No citizen should be disfranchised in elections by reason of absence from his or her residence. We therefore favor the adoption of Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10, as a necessary step to enable the legislature to adopt an Absent Voters' Act under proper safeguards and reasonable restrictions.

We reiterate our demand for Farmer and Labor representation upon all State Boards and Commissions. In particular do we insist upon adequate labor and farmer representation on the Board of Regents of the State University, which being maintained and supported by all the people, should be at the service of every section of society.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation—that is, judicial usurpation—in the interests of the money power and against the working class, innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. Injunctions, as issued against workmen, are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country. We therefore demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of such injunctions.

We favor the federation of all irrigation sys-

tems under State auspices, in order to promote their development, and, where necessary, to arrange facilities for joint operation and to permit the manufacture and sale of electric power.

The executive council of the Federation made the following recommendations on the constitutional amendments which will be submitted to a vote of the people in November, 1920:

"Senate Amendment No. 10, proposing a convention for framing a new constitution for the State, should be opposed.

"Senate Amendment No. 19, amending the constitution relative to the expenditure of public money in State aid, should be indorsed.

"Assembly Amendment No. 10, relating to the right of suffrage, should be supported.

"Assembly Amendment No. 13, providing a poll tax of not less than \$4 on aliens should be opposed.

"Assembly Amendment No. 40, exempting from taxation institutions sheltering orphans, should be indorsed and supported."

The executive council also recommended the earnest support of labor in the effort to have placed on the ballot at the next general election an initiative measure limiting the fee to be charged by private employment agencies to 10 per cent of the first month's wages. At present there is no limit to the fee that may be charged.

Among other recommendations of the executive council of the federation is "that the convention formally declare its opposition to the further use of the designation 'official organ of the California State Federation of Labor' by the San Francisco Labor Clarion. The reason given for such recommendation is that 'the records of the federation do not show that any particular labor paper in the State has been made the official organ of the federation.'"

As soon as the editor of the Labor Clarion became aware of this recommendation he addressed the following letter to President Murphy:

"San Francisco, Cal., October 5, 1919.

"Daniel C. Murphy,

"President State Federation of Labor,
"Bakersfield, Cal.

"Dear Sir and Brother: In going through the printed reports of officers of the State Federation of Labor I came upon this paragraph with astonishment:

"The records of the Federation do not show that any particular labor paper in the State has been made the official organ of the State Federation. In order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the policy of the Federation in this respect your executive council also recommends that the convention formally declare its opposition to the further use of such a designation by the San Francisco Labor Clarion, or any other publication."

"I say I read that paragraph with astonishment because for nearly nineteen years, from the very first issue of the Labor Clarion, the statement has been flying from its masthead that it is the 'Official Organ of the California State Federation of Labor,' and never before, so far as I know, has the fact been questioned.

"Now I hope you will understand that I am offering no objection to the elimination of that statement from the Labor Clarion if the State

Federation so desires, but I am protesting against the insinuation contained in the paragraph that the Labor Clarion has been fraudulently making the statement without any authority so to do. Of course the records of the early life of the Federation are not available to me and I do not know whether they contain mention of the fact that the Labor Clarion was authorized to make such a statement, but I have the positive assurance of Walter Macarthur and R. I. Wisler, both of whom helped organize the State Federation of Labor and also to establish the Labor Clarion, that the paper was made the official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor before the first issue of the paper came from the press. Consultation of the files of both the Labor Clarion and the Coast Seaman's Journal bear out the testimony of these two gentlemen, so that if the records of the State Federation of Labor do not show that the Labor Clarion was made the official organ of the organization, I am convinced the records are faulty. Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Wisler both tell me that in the early days of the organization the records were kept very loosely and I have, therefore, no reason to dispute the assertion that 'The records of the Federation do not show that any particular labor paper in the State has been made the official organ of the State Federation,' but I do most vigorously assert and maintain that the Labor Clarion positively was made the official organ of the State Federation and has, during the nineteen years the paper has been published, been honestly and truthfully making that declaration with absolute authority granted it by the organization itself to do so.

"With the request that you have this letter read to the convention and made a part of the records in connection with the paragraph mentioned in the report, I am

"Yours in fraternity and friendship,
"JAMES W. MULLEN,
"Editor Labor Clarion."

The State Federation of Labor has gone on record as being in favor of a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney.

The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the passage by the State Legislature of the law providing for a retrial of criminal cases when initial trials have been found fraudulent after judgment of court and which, if made effective by the Legislature, will allow a new trial of the case of Thomas J. Mooney.

Fresno was awarded the 1920 convention by unanimous vote.

A proposed condemning of the activities of the "Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico," which the labor delegates declare is provoking, at the instigation of Wall Street capitalists, an attempt to start war between the United States and Mexico.

A request to Governor Stephens that he call a special session of the State Legislature to vote on the ratification of the constitutional amendment providing national woman suffrage.

A resolution demanding the independence of the Philippine Islands.

A proposal favoring the perpetuation of the Federal thrift savings campaign.

(Continued on page 10)

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY.

(Translated from Wasabladet, Wasa, Finland.)

One of the foremost authorities in social science—Jellinek—has expressed the opinion that the advancement of the cause of democracy has assumed the character of a force of nature with irresistible power. If we by democracy mean its militant idea, its aim to acquire increased representation in government and particularly influence in national affairs by means of an extension of the right of suffrage to make same equal and universal, there can be little or no opposition to the statement. Since the French Revolution this has been the main direction of democratic effort and it has advanced from victory to victory in the march of history. Democracy has therefore become a dogma little by little incorporated into the platforms of every political and radical reform party during the nineteenth century. Even the Social-Democrats, though more as a means than an aim, have included political democracy as part of their program.

But Karl Marx already understood that socialism aims to bring about more than political reform. And for this reason did the founder of modern socialism always proclaim it to be a revolutionary creed. The revolutionary part of theoretic socialism has been since further developed—among others by Kautsky, who is the originator of the now common idea of a "dictatorship of the proletariat." Accordingly the leading exponents of theoretical socialism were of the opinion that, when opportunity offered, the social-democratic workingmen's movement, the proletariat, would grasp at the control of the state. The parliamentary phase of socialism seemed to most of them only as a stepping stone to real power. And as the latter can be reached only by means of revolution, it follows that both theoretical and practical socialists have paid particular attention to revolutionary methods, that is extra-parliamentary methods to reach and exercise full control over the state and society in general.

The real practical side of this development in revolutionary methods has been manifest in the ultra-radical forms of socialism, such as Bolshevism, spartacism, and their prototypes and followers, but it is nevertheless true that socialism, even when cloaked in its parliamentary form, has not given up its revolutionary character. Therefore, after our recent revolutionary outbreak, we have in vain looked for any expression from the socialistic leaders indicating a change in their moral attitude towards revolution and bloodshed as a means of instituting reforms, but on the contrary with a persistency bordering on fanaticism do they continue to oppose the present government with the tacit belief that they might be able to re-enact the scenes we all now condemn. In the proclamation of the bolsheviks for a world-wide revolution we can discern nothing else but a real practical method to bring about the ideal socialistic commonwealth. The central idea of socialism has given way to the idea of world power, the power of the masses, an idea that more or less vaguely inspired the theoretical socialists, but which they dared not openly espouse, an idea that lay back of all their fine phrases, but which they were too cowardly to declare in the open. But with the new light on the situation, when socialism simmers down to a question of power, it follows that once war is declared it will have to be settled, like every other question of power, by blood and iron.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is not to be taken as a temporary and soon vanishing form of society, as perhaps the theoretical socialists once imagined, but on the contrary is to be a permanent form of control of society. In the socialistic state of society, all the various classes of people, especially all actively promoting economic af-

fairs, peasants, big and small farmers, manufacturers, property owners, merchants, are excluded from all participation and control of affairs, which are to be placed in the hands of the workers in industry. These organized workers in industry identify themselves with "the people." But in such case, not for a moment can there be talk about the "rule of the people," inasmuch as all the workers in industry, even if farmhands be included in the term, do not constitute a majority of the people. It follows that the advance of socialism means the defeat of democracy and the eventual death of personal liberty.

To make theoretical distinctions between different socialistic creeds and tendencies would be of no value only if socialism maintained its non-revolutionary attitude and acknowledged its adherence to democratic methods of achieving its aims, and if it further ranged itself on the side of democracy to defeat by lawful means all revolutionary attempts. But if socialism continues to justify itself as a mass movement, it cannot complain if it be treated as such mass movements must be treated. On the other hand, if it takes a stand on the side of conserving society against revolution, on such condition only can its loyalty towards the "welfare of society" be taken seriously and meaning what it says. In our country the social-democratic movement has not yet been able to free itself from its bolshevistic cloak, and its moral professions are for that reason not considered made in good faith.

Democracy is society's moral bulwark against the desires of social revolutionists, and their insatiable hunger for autocratic control. In Russia there was not, and had never been, a democracy, and that it the reason why it is now under the heel of the despotism of the proletariat, patterned exactly after its predecessor. Russia of this era is only a new edition of the reign of Ivan the Terrible. In countries with agricultural owners cultivating the soil bolshevism is an impossibility because the industrial workers are in a minority and although well organized do not constitute the part of the people best qualified to govern morally and intellectually. Only where democracy has degenerated into a game between political parties, and where the foundations of society are undermined, there only is bolshevism a danger. It is to be hoped that notwithstanding all concessions made in our country to the various political groups there still exists sufficient power of resistance against internal rottenness, and that we may not value as democracy everything that assumes the name.

We do not want to be understood as saying that democratic representation and its fulfillment is the last word in democratic development. Possibly democracy itself is but a transition form to some better system of government, able to serve every interest and the general welfare at the same time, better even than under democracy's levelling process. But as long as the various interests of groups are contradictory and impossible to conciliate, and as long as the control must be given to the majority so as to permit society in general to function, so long will democracy be society's strongest pillar, morally and physically.

WORKING WOMEN'S SURVEY.

Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has sent out a call to state departments for aid in making a survey of the number of employed women in the United States who are supporting dependents and the average weekly salary of such women.

Her letter to the State Industrial Commissioners shows that a recent survey in one state brought out the fact that 3,779 women were supporting 7,206 children under the age of 16 years. About seven and one-quarter per cent of 51,361 wage-earning women were receiving less than \$14 per week.



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A PROBABLE PANIC.

By Richard Caverly.

"Mr. Hoover advocated to the sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on War Expenditures sitting in Paris, the extension by the United States to Europe of credits aggregating three billion or four billion dollars to run for eighteen months or two years in order to save Europe from disaster and to insure an adequate market for the surplus production of this country. He suggested that the credits be issued to establish European merchants under guarantee of their government with a guarantee by this government to the American exporters. There has also been a suggestion that our government should bring out a loan of one billion dollars or more, the proceeds of which could be used to pay for foodstuffs and supplies purchased in the United States for foreign account. There have been various private credits extended by American industrial corporations within the past few months in the effort to provide for the marketing of supplies abroad. Various other proposals have been made, but no definite program will be formulated until final action has been taken by Congress upon the peace treaty. The sensational break in the price of exchange on various foreign countries has emphasized the seriousness of the situation as regards the necessity of placing a huge credit fund at the disposal of our foreign customers. At the prevailing quotations for foreign exchange it is very difficult if not almost impossible for the business men of foreign countries to do business with the United States."

The above is a quotation from the September monthly letter of the Wells-Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, which are sent to me regularly every month, and which I read with pleasure. I am indebted to that bank for my limited knowledge on finance and international trade.

Europe is in dire economic illness, but is receiving medicine only from political doctors. Europe needs material help from the United States, and America debates a political cure-all. The military power that made havoc in Europe is destroyed and there is no present danger to France, Great Britain, Italy or the lesser nations that they cannot master with their own strength. But they are all prostrate financially and industrially. They do not so much need an assurance just now that Germany will be prevented from attacking them as they need immediate assistance in recovering from the attack already made. Put them on their feet again and they will see that Germany does not accumulate strength for another assault.

If anything, the victor nations are going too far in stripping Germany, rather than not far enough. They are apt to make the mistake of hurting themselves while trying to keep Germany from hurting them. They are demanding from Germany more than Germany can pay, and are withholding from Germany the means of making payments. The Teuton gladiator is not only disarmed, but prone in the dust, and his conquerors are demanding that he shall lie there and at the same time get busy and earn money with which to pay for damage done.

Europe's reservoir of assistance is America. This country is bursting with the material that Europe needs; but Europe has no money. The United States has not only all the material, but also all the money and all the credit. This country has so much money, made during the war, that the dollar is contemptible. Prices have doubled because of superfluous money, and not because of any scarcity of materials.

In Europe, however, conditions are reversed. There is a famine of materials. The scarcity forces prices up. In the meantime Europe has drawn upon her credit so heavily that her money has steadily lost value as one issue of paper after

another has diluted the public confidence. The situation is now perhaps approaching its worst aspect, with winter at hand, no fuel available, clothing and shoes worn out, food scarce and the American market refusing to extend further credit.

The United States must meet this situation. The danger affects this country as well as Europe. What does this country gain with surplus wealth if it does not establish industries and keep the people employed? How can it establish industries if it cannot sell its products? How can it sell its products if Europe has no money and Americans will not give credit? Thus it is seen that Europe's malady is contagious. Unless Europe is cured America will become sick, with a complication of diseases.

Instead of wasting time discussing political nostrums for an economic disease, why should not the Secretary of the Treasury call together the bankers of the United States and lay before them the urgent need of European nations? The United States has lent from the treasury all that can be wisely lent, but there are other ways of raising money or its equivalent. A French, Italian and German loan could be floated in this country under the encouragement of the United States—not a guarantee, but a friendly boost—and with the support of the American bankers and business interests. But the relief should be general, not controlled by a group of bankers for their own profit.

There are millions of Germans, millions of Italians and millions of other nationalities in the United States, all of them able to purchase liberally of the securities of European nations. The loans thus floated would establish credit in this country for the purchase of material needed in Europe. Not a dollar would leave the United States. Goods, not money, would flow across the Atlantic bearing relief to Europe and furnishing an outlet for American industries of all kinds.

The European nations will remain on the map. There is no military danger now. The real enemies are hunger, exposure and forced idleness resulting from lack of materials. As Germany is in the same boat as the others, and as peace is here, Germany should be allowed to float a loan here on the same terms as the others. With Germany resuming industrial activity (always under strict surveillance to prevent treachery) there would be resulting benefits to the allied countries and to the United States.

Let the people of the United States, all nationalities, be given an opportunity to extend credit to any country in Europe which they may favor. Let Americans subscribe to foreign loans, now that the American loans are disposed of. It is a temporary expedient, which gives immediate relief while spreading the payment over a number of years. Europe should be given this chance to draw upon her future in order to fill dire present needs. America can well afford, out of the plethora of her wealth, to support well-planned and conservative European national loans, for the sake of rebuilding world commerce as rapidly as possible and thus opening the outlets for American production.

If something like this is not done a terrible climax will be reached. We will see a break down in our credit system. We will see a wholesale slashing of wages. We will see tens of thousands of our workers thrown out of employment. We will see a fearful paralysis of commerce and industry, with numerous bank failures. We will see our government stand helpless and appalled before the reign of lawlessness. God grant that such condition may be avoided.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Telephone Operators' Union has elected Sophie Brown and Catherine O'Leary delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

MILAN WAITERS ABOLISH TIPS.

The waiters of Milan, Italy, have obtained a new wage agreement abolishing tips.

The first effort to obtain this result was made a little over three months ago, when a contract to that effect was signed up. It stipulated a monthly salary and a bonus of 5 per cent on the daily sales of each waiter. Almost immediately a new administrative order that went into effect fixing prices on meals. The restaurant proprietors complained about losing money, wherefore they abrogated the contract and tips came again into vogue. But the authorities were prevailed on to raise the official price lists by 10 per cent in restaurants and 5 per cent in cafes. A new contract was then entered into, whereby each waiter gets 10 per cent of his sales; out of this money he pays a sum equal to 1 per cent to the busboy (one busboy for each two waiters) so that he retains as his salary 9 per cent of his sales. The monthly salary is abolished. In cafes the salary is figured differently. There the waiter gets 5 per cent on all individual checks up to .60, 10 per cent on checks up to 2.10, 20 per cent on those up to 4.10. On checks above this amount, the percentage again decreases.

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"INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" ON JOB.

The "invisible government" which has swayed Congress since the Civil War was never so active in behalf of its projects as now. It is desperately at work at Washington trying to force the hand of Congress and consummate a steal of ten billions of dollars that have been ploughed into the fake property investment account which the people are asked to legalize and even afterward reward with a tax that directly adds to the cost of living.

The brotherhood bill is the only one that adequately meets the question of watered stock and the labor problem, and organized labor is the only force here in Washington, or in the nation, fighting on the people's side of this issue, that wields any power that the politicians fear.

Seventeen separate and distinct plans of railway re-organization have been submitted to Congress. But it is noteworthy that neither the railway managers nor the Warfield committee of alleged shareholders has had the temerity to give publicity to their demands in the form of proposed legislation.

True, the Warfield crowd has presented to a Congressional committee the proposed draft of legislation which it demands, but this bill was given under a pledge of confidence and the public has not heard a word from it. That is evidence that the railway-financial group are in a state of wholesome apprehension. They don't want the public to scrutinize too closely what they are trying to do. They want Congress to get into a wrangle, and then they will slip through their outrageous steal and the people, they hope, will be none the wiser until too late.

The Cummins Bill, with its un-American provision against the only effective weapon that remains with the workers, is damned both by the workers and the managers. It does not give the latter all they want, but it gives them a great deal more than they are entitled to receive, or that they will receive if the people are aroused to the iniquity of their course. The Esch-Pomerene bill is an insipid bid for financial favor. It gives the managers somewhat more than Cummins is prepared to yield. But it is not enough for the managers. They want the whole of their outrageous demands. They want the people to legalize their fake ten billions of dollars of watered stock, and four billions additional for depreciation during so-called government control and then they demand that forever after the people shall be taxed to pay a return upon this top-heavy inverted pyramid, built up of crime, manipulation and exploitation.

And the managers will succeed, too, unless the organized railroad workers and other vigilant citizens prevent it. The Plumb Plan League is carrying the message of their venality to all sections of the country. Already there is a noteworthy veering of public opinion. The issue is not yet determined. The railroads may go back—but they will not go back to stay. That is the one certain thing in this controversy. The railroads may seize their booty, but they will never be able to get away with it.

To contend otherwise would be to abandon faith in the intelligence and the patriotism of our citizenry. It would imply that we are fitted only to be slaves, to be miserable, contemptible creatures that Wall Street says the masses of Americans are.

Organized labor made a full front attack on the anti-strike provision in the Cummins railroad bill in the hearings last week before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and, judging by the appearance of the committee at the end of it, made a dead letter of "an attempt to shackle railroad workers to their jobs."

Samuel Gompers dealt the proposition some of its stiffest blows. "The effect of this bill," he said, "would not be to prevent strikes; it would simply create law-breakers. I am free to say to

you gentlemen that, if a bill of this character were enacted into law, I should have no more hesitancy in participating in a just strike than I would now, regardless of what the consequences might be."

Every labor representative was absolutely opposed to the surrender by labor of its most effective weapon. Each recognized that hardship and suffering imposed by strikes and was thoroughly against any unnecessary use of the strike, but not a man would consider any plan whatever for taking away the right of a worker to quit his employment, either singly or in concert with others.

TEACHERS WANT CHARTER.

Portland, Ore., teachers in high schools have formed a union and made application to the American Federation of Teachers for a charter. The application was signed by almost every teacher in that grade. The grade teachers are expected to immediately follow the same course. There is no opposition on the part of the school board to the unionization of the teachers.

CLERKS ORGANIZE.

That 360 clerks employed in five big department stores in the downtown district have joined the Retail Clerks' Union within the past three weeks, was the report made to the Labor Council Friday night by J. P. Griffith, representing the union.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas D. Sullivan of the glass workers, John E. Whitaker of the electrical workers, Christian C. Simonsen of the dredgemen, Palmer W. Gordan of the boilermakers, Phillip Schnurr of the brewery workers.

TO AID RED CROSS.

The Labor Council last Friday night agreed to appoint a committee to assist the Red Cross in its coming membership drive.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The third week of the Nation-wide steel strike finds the workers' ranks augmented by employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The policy of the United States Steel Corporation (the trust) is to attempt to wear the strikers down, ignore their demands and have every influence join with it in the cry that "the strike is instigated by revolutionists."

One of the targets for the corporation, its newspapers and other allies, is W. Z. Foster, secretary of the strikers' committee, who advocated direct action ten years ago but who has since been active in his advocacy of trade union methods. While other men are permitted to change their minds, Foster is denied this privilege and every attempt is made to "prove" that he has half a million workers in the hollow of his hand and will Russianize America at the opportune time.

This subject is discussed in all seriousness by editors who devote valuable white paper and an exhaustless vocabulary in their denunciation, while ignoring the strikers' demands for collective bargaining, the eight-hour day, increased wages and improved working conditions.

When taking the stand, Chairman Kenyon of the committee, told President Gompers that he might sit or stand during his testimony. "Anything but lay down," was the grim answer of the trade unionist, who maintained that spirit in his defense of the strikers and the men who are directing that movement.

"The attempt of the workers employed in steel mills to organize," said President Gompers, "has always been met with stern opposition by the steel corporation."

"The request came from the workers themselves that they be organized. Men making such efforts were spotted by the detectives and by espionage."

"Men were discharged for no other reason than grumbling. Men who had the temerity to go to any meeting were watched and nagged and discharged the next morning. The whole system of espionage on these workmen was greater than has ever been put upon the greatest criminal."

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RESTRAINING KEY ROUTE STRIKERS.

Last Friday United States District Judge William C. Van Fleet issued a temporary restraining order against the striking employees of the Oakland Terminal Railways. The hearing for a permanent injunction has been set for Friday, October 10.

The injunction is most sweeping and comprehensive in its provisions.

The enjoining portion of the court's order reads in full as follows:

First—From inducing or coercing, or attempting to induce or coerce, by any kind of intimidation, threats, force or fraud, any employee of this plaintiff to quit its employment;

Second—From preventing or attempting to prevent, by any species or kind of intimidation, threat, force or fraud, any person from entering the employment of plaintiff;

Third—From any and all acts of intimidation, threats, force or fraud towards any employee of this plaintiff;

Fourth—From trespassing on or entering upon the grounds and premises of plaintiff, or upon its trains or cars, trestles, fills, terminal works, rights of way, station grounds or depots, for the purpose of interfering with or hindering or obstructing the business of plaintiff, or with the purpose of compelling or inducing, by threats, intimidations, violent or abusive language, or persuading any of plaintiff's employees to refuse, or fail to perform their duties as such employees;

Fifth—That restraining order shall be in full force and binding upon and against all of the defendants hereinabove named, and upon all other persons whomsoever who are not named herein, from and after the time when such persons shall have knowledge of the existence thereof.

And this plaintiff further prays that upon the final hearing of this cause, the said injunction may be made permanent; and that it may have such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet, equitable and proper in the premises.

The restraining order includes not only the persons and associations named in the title of the complaint, but also "each of the officers, agents, servants and employees of the defendant association, and all other persons acting with or aiding and assisting them."

The complaint, prepared by Attorneys Morrison, Dunne and Brobeck, after the usual allegations of conspiracy to injure the business of the company, and alleging the commission of various unlawful acts of threats and intimidation, puts forth the novel claim that the striking carmen and their officers, in promoting and calling a strike have been guilty of a violation of an act of Congress, under which the company claims special protection as a war utility.

The latter allegation in the complaint reads as follows:

That this plaintiff is now, and at all times during the existence of said war between the United States of America and Germany has been a war utility, within the meaning of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, approved April 20, 1918, and entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes"; that the government of the United States, being at war as aforesaid, the said defendants, and each of them, with intent to injure, interfere with and obstruct the United States in carrying on said war, and with reason to believe that their acts may interfere with or obstruct the United States in carrying on said war, have willfully injured this plaintiff, and have given out and threatened that they will attempt to and will willfully injure this plaintiff; and that the said defendants and each of them have, in violation of said act of Congress, committed and attempted to commit injury to plaintiff, and to the war utility, so

conducted by plaintiff, as aforesaid, and have given out and threatened and do now threaten that they will further injure and attempt to injure plaintiff, and said war utility conducted by plaintiff."

In support of its claim that it is a war utility under this penal act of Congress, the company sets up that it is under contract with the government to transport men to and from the East Bay shipyards, where these men are engaged in working on ships that are being constructed for the government; that the company transports soldiers and sailors to and from Goat Island and Mare Island; transports workmen to and from the oil works at Richmond; transports government freight and mail matter, and jointly with the government owns and operates a fresh water pipe line from which the United States Naval Training Station at Goat Island receives its water.

Lee F. Latham, president of the Oakland carmen's union has made the following statement

in regard to the action of the traction company in obtaining a federal injunction against interference with the operation of cars:

"Members of the carmen's union have conducted themselves peacefully and will continue to do so. They have been instructed to abstain from violence and I have every reason to believe they will obey instructions.

"However, we cannot be responsible for the acts of our sympathizers. We will do everything in our power to maintain order."

LAUNDRY-RESTAURANT.

That in "some of the restaurants in San Francisco laundry work is done in the kitchens and the water in which the clothes are washed is then used for washing pots and kettles" was the report made to the Labor Council by a delegate from Cooks' Union No. 44. He gave the names and locations of such restaurants.

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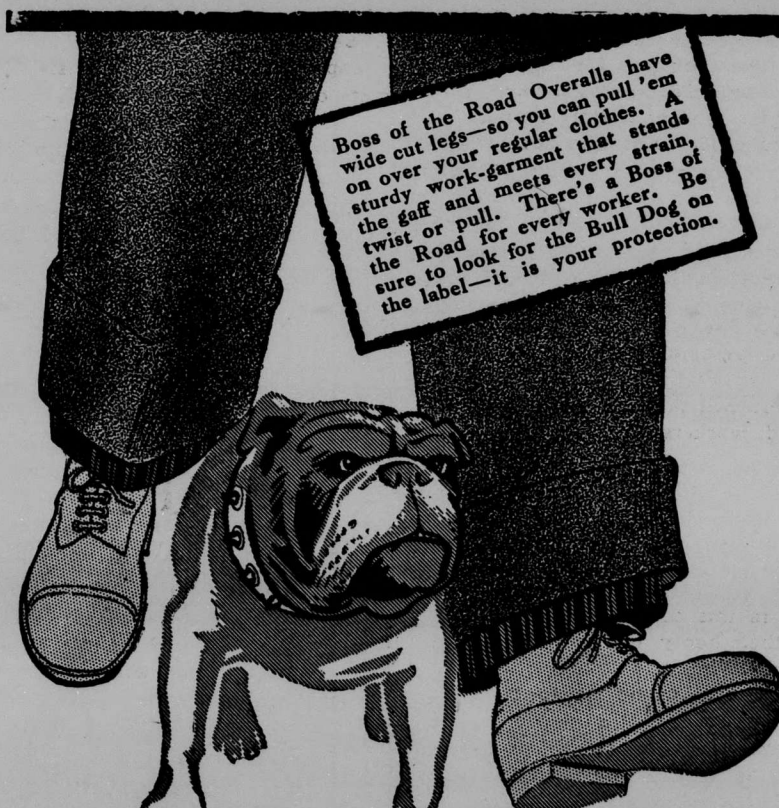
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1919.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor has put the right foot forward in dealing with the radicals in that State. At its recent convention it went on record unanimously as refusing to support any union going on strike without the sanction of its international union and the central body. The practice of a union "going it alone" until it finds hard sledding, and then trying to involve all other unions in its fight, has been taboo by the Colorado State body, which will have a heartening effect on the whole movement of that State.

Those who prattle most volubly about the rank and file controlling things in the labor movement are the very ones who fight strongest against democratic procedure when it is up to them. The reds are the ones who are always shouting about "the rank and file" and they are the ones who absolutely do not believe in the rank and file. They believe that every man who disagrees with them is a crook and not to be trusted. They do not say so but their actions point clearly to the fact that they actually believe every opponent is dishonest else he would not be an opponent. If you do not believe this, and desire to ascertain the truth concerning this statement, just keep your eyes and ears open and make a fair investigation of the subject. There is no autocrat half so merciless as the red autocrat.

Wall Street is planning a further raid on American farmers through railroad legislation. Wall Street has constantly pulled tricks on the farmers in handling the railroad situation. It pulled two big tricks during the period of government control made necessary when private operation broke down under the stress of war times and the government was obliged to take over the railroads in order to win the war. The first one Wall Street put over was getting a guaranteed compensation of at least 250 million dollars more than a fair return on the present valuation, which valuation contains at least five or six billion dollars of water. The second trick during government control was the unbusiness-like methods on which many of the managers of the railroads ran their lines and padded the payroll so as to produce a deficit in revenue. Both these tricks were done with the purpose of discrediting government ownership and getting the people sick of it. Wall Street is now trying a third big trick on the farmers and other workers of America. It is trying to get a government guarantee, directly or indirectly, to the stockholders which will compel the American people to pay at least \$300,000,000 a year more than they should pay even on a fair valuation.

The Shipyard Question

Last August representatives of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council sat down at the conference table with men representing the shipyard employers and the United States Shipping Board and negotiated an agreement for an increase in pay for the workers in the iron trades industries of the Pacific Coast, particularly the shipyards.

The unions of the Pacific Coast had asked for an increase of 20 cents per hour in pay for their members all along the coast from Seattle to San Diego. After weeks of negotiating during which every phase of the situation was gone into an agreement was reached whereby on October 1st an increase of 8 cents per hour was to be granted by the employers. While this was not in any degree satisfactory to the workers the question was put up to them with the argument that it was essential to maintain industrial peace at this critical period, and the unions at referendum elections voted to accept the agreement entered into by their officers.

There was no indication until very recently that the shipyard employers meant to repudiate the agreement previously entered into and it was with considerable astonishment that the officers of the union received word that the 8-cent increase agreed upon would not be paid on October 1st. When this notice was received there was no course left open to the unions other than to strike to force the employers to live up to an understanding which they had voluntarily entered into only a few weeks before. The pretense upon which the employers base their refusal to carry out their agreement, that they do so in an effort to aid the government, is too shallow for serious consideration by fair-dealing men.

The truth of the situation is that all of the responsibility is squarely on the shoulders of the shipyard owners and metal trades employers themselves. As far back as last February the employers were informed by the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation that no increase in wages would be borne by them. This has been thoroughly understood by all concerned ever since.

The conferences of Coast employers, metal trades workers and representatives of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., held in this city during July and August were a mutual proposition; all parties concurring that an agreement that would guarantee industrial peace on the Pacific Coast was the proper and necessary thing.

In order that no misunderstanding could be had on the part of any body, especially the employer, the Emergency Fleet Corporation had a special representative in the person of R. W. Leatherbee, come all the way from Philadelphia to reiterate and make clear the government's position in the matter of increased wages.

The employers in this district have not granted any wage increases to their employees that affected their profits in any manner whatsoever since 1907, some twelve years ago, the government having granted all increases during the war. The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council has never violated or repudiated any agreement that it has made; so sacredly has this Council lived up to its agreement that when two of the largest unions connected with the Council did not see fit to go along with an agreement made last January, they were promptly suspended from the Council, the Council believing that its integrity was far more valuable than the strength or monetary loss it might suffer by countenancing violation of an agreement it was a party to.

At that time the California Metal Trades Association, in fact the shipbuilding section of the association, hired professional scribes and spent a barrel of money in letters to the public and the shipyard and metal trades workers from this district, through the newspapers, lauding the Council for keeping its agreements, and unmercifully condemning those who saw fit to violate them. Their letters at that time were full of such quotations as:

"Unless we can make agreements with you and depend upon them we cannot do business with you." "You are violating a business agreement. We cannot do business with people who do not keep their word." "What guarantee can we give our people against similar violations in the future?" "The very principle of collective bargaining is at stake."

There is absolutely no necessity for any shipyard or metal trades shop being closed at this time; all that is necessary is for the employer to be the honorable, loyal citizen that he wishes people to believe he is by keeping the agreement that was made in good faith—and pay the wages that it provides for.

Irrespective of the outcome of the present controversy the employer has made the biggest mistake of his career. Unless the men are back at work under the increased wage very shortly the employer will have lost something that cannot be measured in money—that is the good will and respect of not only his employees but of all right thinking citizens.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Now that President Wilson and Senator Johnson have been here, discussed the League of Nations and departed, it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that from 75 to 85 per cent of the people of the State of California favor the League as it is, without any reservations, amendments or interpretations. The opponents of the League have signally failed to gain any converts in this State during the past couple of months, and if Senator Johnson does not vote for ratification of the treaty including the League of Nations, he will not be representing the desires of his constituency.

When the President addressed Congress on the cost of living he complained that that body had not allowed certain departments of the government sufficient money to carry on necessary investigations of the subject. Congressman Mondell, Republican floor leader, promptly asserted that Congress would allow any reasonable amount needed. The Department of Labor at once submitted detailed estimates amounting to \$475,000, which Mondell just as promptly cut to \$12,000. This action shows clearly how anxious Congress is to have the subject thoroughly investigated. The Department of Labor has been treated in a niggardly fashion all along, but in this matter, with the people clamoring for relief from the high cost of living, such conduct ought to mean the end of the political careers of Congressmen who act in this fashion.

There is no real cause for discouragement on the part of those who have been in the labor movement for long years because there is evidence that there are more radicals in the movement now than heretofore. Large numbers of new members have been taken in and the new and inexperienced member is always rather radical because of his ignorance of the movement, but time will tame him in the end and right will ultimately prevail. This is a time, however, when the old-timer, the member of experience and judgment is urgently needed at the meetings in order to prevent the green dreamers from running away with things and wrecking the movement that has been built up with such patience and persistency through the years. Vigilance on the part of the real union men now will save much trouble in the future.

The Steel Trust is exerting every possible influence in its endeavor to discredit the strike of the steel workers, the most shamefully treated workers in the United States. They have hired publicity agents who are flooding the daily press, weekly publications and monthly periodicals with propaganda of the trust. The trust treasury is being heavily drawn upon for this purpose, the managers evidently figuring that they can better afford to spend a few million dollars in this way than to allow the workers to get strong organizations to look after their interests. Every possible means of prejudicing the public against these workers is being used, and, surprising as it may seem, large numbers of people are actually being fooled by the campaign of the trust and are talking against the strikers. The fact that Foster, secretary of the strike committee, was formerly a raving red radical is being made the most of by the enemies of labor in spite of the fact that the man has concededly changed his views. If the workers lose this strike they are doomed to slavery of the worst kind for years to come, though, of course, they will eventually come back and give the trust another battle every now and then until organization is finally achieved.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Oh, Mr. Kipling, is that your child?" asked a gushing dame, stopping the poet on one occasion.

"Yes, madam," he answered, none too graciously.

"What a delightfully beautiful and healthy child she is."

"I am reasonably satisfied with her make," retorted Kipling, and on he went.—Boston Transcript.

"What kind of coal do you wish, mum?"

"Dear me, I am so inexperienced in these things. Are there various kinds?"

"Oh, yes. We have egg coal, chestnut—"

"I think I'll take egg coal. We have eggs oftener than we have chestnuts.—Kansas City Journal.

A country yokel dropped in at an English tavern and overheard some conversation which led him to remark to the landlord, "So this is St. George's day, be it?"

"Yes," said the landlord, "and every Englishman should know it."

"Well, I be English, but blowed if I knowed they'd made him a saint," cackled the old gaffer, raising his glass. 'Ere's to you, David!—Boston Transcript.

He worked by day

And toiled by night,

He gave up play

And all delight.

Dry books he read

New things to learn

And forged ahead

Success to earn.

He plodded on

With faith and pluck,

And when he won

Men called it luck.

—Detroit Free Press.

Chas. Goelz and Joe Webber had a deer hunt one day this week. Goelz got a shot at the biggest horned deer he ever saw—and the deer got away. Incidents like this are to be regretted, but they often come into the life of more experienced hunters than Mr. Goelz.—Sonora Union Democrat.

A Methodist negro exhorter shouted, "Come up en jine de army of de Lohd."

"I'se done jined," replied one of the congregation.

"War'd you jine?" asked the exhorter.

"In de Baptis' chu'ch."

"Why, chile," said the exhorter, "you ain't in the army, yoh's in de navy."

The Dentist—Thought you said this hole hadn't been stopped before?

The Patient (feebly)—No, it hasn't.

The Dentist—Well, there are traces of gold on my instrument.

The Patient (more feebly)—Perhaps you've struck my back collar-stud!—The Passing Show (London).

Mrs. Brindley was doing her morning marketing and she was determined that the grocer should not take advantage of her youth and inexperience.

"These eggs are dreadfully small," she criticised.

"That's the kind the farmers bring me," answered the grocer. "They are just fresh from the country this morning."

"Yes," said the bride, "and that's the trouble with those farmers. They are so anxious to get their eggs sold that they take them off the nest too soon!"

MISCELLANEOUS

THREE THINGS.

By Elsie Jewett Webster.

Only three things I ask of you, O World!
Only three things out of your plenitude.

To Live:

Not in some darkened hole a beast would shun,
But in the open where the sunlight falls,
Where I can hear the notes of music sound,
Hear poets sing and little children laugh,
Pass greeting with other men who live
In a fair world that God and Man can make.

To Labor:

Not as a slave of lust, bestial and foul,
With lash of hunger quivering on his back;
But to go singing to the work I love,
Knowing that I create a thing of need,
Of joy or beauty. Touch with a comrade's hand
My fellow workers in the market place.

To Love:

Not a slave of lust, bestial and foul,
But cleanly as befits a man for whom
A thousand centuries have travailed sore
To bear thro' agony a thing worth while,—
A creature fit for his creative task.

Give me these three, O World!

Give me these three!

Life, Labor, Love; and I will hand
Them on from life to life as flaming lights.
To make earth brilliant for a million years.

THE FEW.

By Edgar A. Guest.

The easy roads are crowded;
And the level roads are jammed;
The pleasant little rivers
With the drifting folk are crammed.
But off yonder where it's rocky,
Where you get a better view,
You will find the ranks are thinning
And the travelers are few.

Where the going's smooth and pleasant
You will always find the throng,
For the many, more's the pity,
Seem to like to drift along.
But the steeps that call for courage,
And the task that's hard to do
In the end result in glory
For the never-wavering few.

BROTHERHOOD.

It's the kindly hearts of earth that make
This good old world worth while.
It's the lips with tender words that make
The care-erasing smile.
And I ask my soul this question when
My goodly gifts I see—
Am I a friend to as many men
As have been good friends to me?
When my brothers speak a word of praise
My wavering will to aid,
I ask if ever their long, long way
My words have brighter made.
And to my heart I bring again
This eager, earnest plea—
Make me a friend to as many men
As are good, staunch friends to me.
—Nixon Waterman.

NEW WAGE SCALES.

Wage scales calling for increased wages were submitted to the Labor Council last Friday night by the Auto Engineers' Union and the Steam Engineers' Union. That of the latter organization applies to laundries only.

THE KEY ROUTE STRIKE.

The thugs and gunmen brought in by the officials of the Key Route System continue to maim and kill citizens who are so unfortunate as to come within range of their cars or guns. Oakland hospitals are filled with their victims and the death list grows longer daily.

All attempts to settle the difficulty have resulted in the refusal of the company to agree to any fair proposition looking to arbitration of the differences. Though the strikers at first refused to submit their case to arbitration they were open to reason and when it became apparent that rioting and disorder were to follow day after day as long as the strike lasted they consented and now stand ready to go more than half way in the hope that normal conditions may be restored and the incompetents and thugs imported by the company sent back from whence they came.

Although the company promised to resume its regular service Monday, there has been no attempt on the part of the officials to send out passenger-carrying cars. The cars so far have been armored cars manned by strikebreakers, in which no one has cared to ride.

Another effort at arbitration between the two factions was started Thursday morning with the passage of a resolution introduced by Commissioner Fred Soderberg, making the City Council a board of conciliation between the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways Company and the striking street car union. The resolution demands that the carmen be immediately reinstated, with priority and pension rights, all contracts resumed and the questions of dispute be submitted to arbitration. Both factions are called upon to comply with the request before 10 o'clock Friday morning.

A proposal by William A. Spooner that there be a board appointed to investigate the books of the traction company was approved by the City Council. The committee is to be appointed by the City Council, the Board of Supervisors, the traction company and the street car union, with a fifth member to be selected by the other four.

Plans for fighting the temporary Federal injunction have been made by the Carmen's Union, which has retained Carlos White as counsel.

BARBERS' CONVENTION.

Stanley Roman has returned from an extended trip through the country in the interest of the International Journeymen Barbers' Union, during which he attended the convention held in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. He says the convention was the most successful in the history of the organization and that while there was some opposition to some of the incumbent officers all were re-elected by very large majorities, including Roe H. Baker of this city. The reports of officers indicated the organization was not only growing numerically but that its power has been greatly increased during the past few years and it now is one of the really potent influences in the American labor movement.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EMPLOYEES.

The recently organized Photographic Employees' Union will hold a special meeting in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

DENTAL EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE.

Men and women employed in dental offices have organized a union with the assistance of the organizing committee of the Labor Council.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

(Continued from page 3)

Other resolutions adopted included one urging that all castings the Mare Island Navy Yard is able to manufacture be awarded to that Navy Yard; favoring a scale of salaries for postal clerks and letter carriers as follows: First grade, \$1800 a year; second grade, \$2000; third grade, \$2200; fourth grade, \$2400, and "that promotions in the postal service from the minimum pay shall be made at the expiration of one year of service in each grade; demanding the privilege of organizing the employees of the Norwalk, Stockton and Agnew State institutions and condemning the "constant ignoring of the civil service code by the heads thereof."

Upon the unanimous passage of another resolution, President Daniel C. Murphy of the Federation appointed a special committee of seven to make recommendations for the convention regarding "the best means of taking the next step in the evolution of trade unionism, namely, from collective bargaining to joint control of industry."

The following officers were elected: President, Daniel C. Murphy; secretary, Paul Scharrenberg; vice-presidents, District No. 9 (San Francisco County), Roe H. Baker, James E. Hopkins and J. J. Matheson. A. G. Rogers, of San Francisco, was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

WANTED: HOMES FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

The greatest service you can render God and humanity is to give a good home and Christian training to one of California's homeless boys and girls. Write today for information about children from seven to twelve years. Legal adoption optional. Non-sectarian. Address

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA
2414 Griffith Ave., Los Angeles, or
64 Bacon Building, Oakland

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

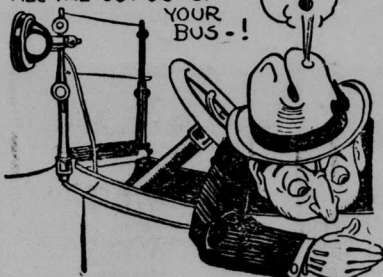
BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

THE WORRY CAUSED BY
WAITING FOR AN OLD
GOODRICH
TIRE TO BLOW OUT—TAKES
ALL THE JOY OUT OF
YOUR BUS—!



Visit the Largest Hardware Store in the Mission

Goodrich Fabric Tires
Adjusted at 6,000 miles

Goodrich Silvertown Cords
Adjusted at 8,000 miles

AS A MARK OF

Distinction Quality and Service

We are Handling a Complete Line
GOODRICH TIRES AND TUBES
"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Walfe Hardware & Lumber Co.
19th and Folsom Streets Phones Mission 38 and 39



XXVII

The Happy Medium

Water rates must be nicely balanced and fairly distributed.

If they are too high the public is prevented from using the water it needs. This is intolerable.

If they are too low the company can't maintain its credit. Extensions cannot be financed. This leads to confiscation.

Between rates that are too high and rates that are too low there is a happy medium—rates that are fair to both parties.

Fair rates make the public pay value for the water used. They let the company earn an adequate profit. They enable the public to use all the water good health requires. They leave the company no excuse for poor service.

If rates are so high that the city suffers — building operations handicapped, gardens and lawns discouraged, etc.—then the rates have crippled the city.

If rates are so low that the company cannot borrow the money it needs to extend the service for the growing city —again the rates have crippled the city.

In both instances they have crippled the company.

If the company is badly managed, it is pretty sure to ask for excessive rates, but if it is well managed, it will be content with fair rates.

Assuming good management, we must not ask too much, you must not pay too little.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present a great new show next week headed by "Not Yet Marie," a brilliant little musical comedy produced by C. B. Maddock. It introduces a company of fifteen people which includes such prominent principals as William Edmunds and William Cotton, late features with legitimate musical comedy; Hazel Boyne, heretofore vaudeville headliner, and Dorothy Shirley, who has achieved success in prima donna roles. The scenery and costumes are of the most elaborate nature and have been the cause of general praise. All of the action takes place in the studio of an Italian artist, who has a dozen handsome models posing for him. The fun is fast and the songs of the catchy variety and interwoven is a story with a strong human appeal. Farrell Taylor who is unrivalled as a blackface comedian will appear in a musical farce called "The Black Duke" which is both funny and entertaining. It introduces Edith Swan, the celebrated lady trombonist and Carlena Diamond, vaudeville's youngest harpist. Martelle, who with the exception of Julian Eltinge is the best impersonator of the opposite sex, will present a decidedly clever and amusing act. Jack Sidney and Isabel Townley, clever and popular comedians will appear in a sparkling and enjoyable comedita "A Subway Flirtation." Donald E. Roberts who styles himself "The Strolling Tenor" possesses a splendid voice of wide range and bell-like clearness. Billy Fern and Company will present a wordless play entitled "A Quiet Evening" which is a combination of feats and fun. Harry Breen, the rapid-fire song writer and Amelia Stone and Arman Kaliz in "A Song Romance" will be the only holdovers in a bill that attains the loftiest standard of vaudeville.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

The strike of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union is still on and all indications are that it is to be a fight to a finish. The efforts of the Labor Council special committee to bring about a settlement of the trouble have been fruitless, the employers positively refusing to entertain any proposition looking to arbitration of the issues. Both employers and the union are determined that they will win the fight and the stevedores are making arrangements for a long contest by arranging for a distribution of the work on fair docks so that each member will have a chance to earn something as long as the strike lasts. The men feel confident that if it is to be a test of endurance that they are in a position to stand the strain longer than the employers will be willing to continue losing money. They claim that up to the present the employers have not been able to get a sufficient number of strikebreakers to make any impression upon the work to be done and that as fast as these men are brought into the city they are induced to leave again because of the fact that the agents of the employers who are doing the hiring continually misrepresent conditions and fail to inform the prospective workers that there is any labor trouble.

STRIKE OF TAILORS.

There has been no change in the condition of affairs surrounding the strike of the Tailors' Union for an increase in pay and a reduction in working hours since last week. The employers continue to insist upon a Pacific Coast agreement and the local union refuses to entertain the proposition, insisting that each local union has complete control over its own affairs and that there is no understanding between the unions on this coast as to uniformity. Representatives of the union report that the co-operative shop being operated by the union is steadily increasing its output. They also request the public to insist upon the union label on every garment purchased.

Pragers

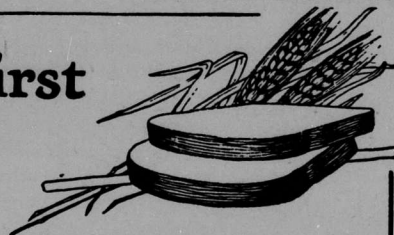
Market and Jones Sts

Vacation Togs for everybody in the family

Dress properly and enjoy your outing

S & H STAMPS

Give Bread First Place in Your Diet



EVERY task you undertake--mental or manual--every "lick of work" you do "eats up" energy. Keep your furnace fires going with plenty of good fuel--food--BREAD.

BREAD IS YOUR BEST FOOD
EAT MORE OF IT

THAT hurried mid-day meal--make it a luncheon of delicious golden-crust Bread with a bowl of creamy rich milk--perfect fuel--food for the human dynamo.

In the United States and Canada nearly all bakers use FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

8 HOUR FACTORIES



Ivory Soap
Ivory Soap Flakes
P. & G.—The White
Naphtha Soap
Star Soap
Star Naphtha
Washing Powder
Crisco

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Profit Sharing Factories
Cincinnati
New York Kansas City
Hamilton, Canada

Pensions for the Aged

By a special Pension and Benefit Plan the Company contributes \$12 for each \$1,000 of wages paid, and the Employees \$6 for each \$1,000 received, which funds are used for pensions and benefits.

The money contributed by the Company is used for pensions and death and total disability benefits. The money contributed by the Employees is used for sick benefits only.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 3, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Draftsmen, John J. Casey, additional delegate. Shipyard Laborers, F. Jorgensen, vice Bro. O'Callaghan. Typographical, Henry Heidelberg, vice E. Donovan. Telephone Operators, Sophie Brown, Katherin O'Leary. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From United States Senator Phelan, relative to H. R. Bill 6577 and H. R. Bill 6659. From the acting Mexican consul, acknowledging receipt of Council's expression of thanks in the matter of waterfront situation. From Chauffeurs' Union, inclosing check for \$15.00 for striking cigarmakers. From the Wellington Trades and Labor Council, with reference to the visit of their representative, Bro. M. J. Reardon.

Referred to Executive Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Kean, with reference to the unfair steamship West Calumb and one Silas B. Axtell, seaman. Wage scale and agreement of Auto Mechanics. Wage scale of Steam Engineers working in laundries. Request for a boycott on the tailoring firms of Kelleher & Brown, McDonald & Collett, from Tailors' Union No. 80. From Cooks' Union, request for a boycott on the Geo. Haas & Sons' Candy and Confectionery stores.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Carpenters' Union No. 483, relative to theaters selling tickets to more than they have seats for and blocking the aisles; also copy of same communication from the Building Trades Temple.

Referred to the Secretary—From Board of Public Works, with reference to the wages paid elevator operators. From Watchmen's Union, with reference to the wages paid by the Board of Public Works. From Machinists' Lodge No. 12, relative to the unfair Crown Cork and Seal Company. From Garment Cutters' Union, with reference to accepting necktie cutters into their local.

Request Complied With—From the American Red Cross Assn., with reference to its campaign which will be held from Nov. 2 to 11th, and requesting Council to appoint a committee to co-operate. Roland Roche, Eva Ortina and Mrs. Elsie Grover, appointed.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Requested all unionists to make purchases before 6 p. m. Cracker Bakers—Returned to work Tuesday morning, pending a conference to be held Tuesday, Oct. 7th, to adjust differences; National Biscuit Co. unfair. Chauffeurs—Have settled all differences with employers. Waitresses—Are making progress; Ferry Cafe operated by Supervisor Hayden, unfair. Tanners—Have donated \$10 to Cigarmakers. Leather Workers' Council will hold ball at Turner Hall, 18th, between Valencia and Guerrero. Bakers—Have presented new agreement to employers; donated \$25.00 to Cigarmakers. Riggers and Stevedores—Still on strike; 1,000 men are working; dividing all work between the men; situation looks good. Ship Clerks—Still out with Stevedores. Teamsters—Are taking care of situation on waterfront as they think best in steadying the situation to prevent it from becoming general. Tailors—Find fault with the display of cards in merchant tailors windows which are misleading; spirit of men and women good; requested a demand for the union label. Cigarmakers—Thanked unions for donations; have not returned to work. Porto

Rico Unions—Request unions to continue donations. Warehousemen—Have settled differences with employers; received \$1.00 per day increase. Retail Clerks—Have initiated 300 members in the last three months; making progress in organizing large department stores. Waitresses—Are attempting to work out a scheme of a share in management of catering business. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for the union label; donated \$25 to Cigarmakers; \$10 to tailors, \$10 to Carmen of Los Angeles. Cooks—Conditions in restaurants on 3rd St., deplorable; Chinese and Jap restaurants unfair. Bakers—Latin and Greek bakeries unfair.

Label Section—Minutes printed in Labor Clarion; requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Organizing Committee—Requested Council to endorse the sending for charters for photographers and wire workers. Request concurred in.

Executive Committee—In the matter of wage scale and agreement of Brewery Workmen No. 7, Beer Bottlers and Beer Drivers agreed to lay matter over until International representative arrives from the East. Representatives of the Paste Makers' Union appeared before committee seeking advice for the purpose of having their agreement with Vesuvio Macaroni factory enforced; matter was referred to secretary. Recommended endorsement of Bakers' wage scale and agreement subject to the approval of its international union. A delegation from the striking Steel and Wire Workers appeared before the committee and requested assistance in negotiating a new wage scale. Vice-president was authorized to appoint a committee to assist these men in negotiating their demands. On the request of Street Carmen's Union for a boycott on the United Railroads, the matter was laid over one week. Recommended that a letter of protest be sent to the Board of Public Works requesting the observance by the city of the wage scale of the Watchmen's Union. The watchmen also requested to take up the demands of the men on the waterfront when the Stevedores matters are being settled. The matter was referred to committee handling this matter. In the matter of the communication from the Newspaper Writers' Union was laid over for one week. The communication from Musicians' Union, relative to unfair Sunday night dances being held at Tivoli Hall, the committee decided to send a letter to the management with a request that the situation be remedied. In the request of the Iron Trades Council that their strike be endorsed, your committee recommended endorsement. Recommended endorsement of wage scale of Waiters' Union in clubs, subject to the approval of its International union. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the resolution submitted by Delegate Ferguson, relative to protesting against sending troops to Russia, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed; concurred in. In the matter of the request at the last meeting of the Council for an investigation into the Council's records with respect to the labor provisions in the Peace Treaty, your committee recommends that the Council go on record as approving the labor provisions of the pending treaty of peace with Germany; moved that the consideration of this recommendation be laid over two weeks; carried.

Election of Delegates to State Federation of

Labor Convention—Delegate Murphy, 199; Delegate Beckmeyer, 122; Delegate McGuire, 93. The chair declared Delegates Murphy and Beckmeyer elected to represent this Council at the convention. Moved that the compensation be \$15.00 per day and railroad fare; amendment, that it be \$150.00 for compensation; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on

FURNISH YOUR HOME

On Easy Payments

BUY AT THE BIG SQUARE DEAL STORE

Your Word's Good for Credit
on All Home Furnishings

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

The Biggest Furniture House on the
Pacific Coast

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made

CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.32
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



James H. Sorensen
President and Manager

Sorensen Co.

hone Kearny 2017

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

**THE POPULAR PRICE
JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Brother M. J. Reardon addressed this Council, explaining the movement in New Zealand. He was very well received by the delegates.

Receipts—\$311.25. Expenses, \$511.02.

Adjourned at 11:00 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
J. A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of meeting held September 1, 1919.

Meeting called to order by President P. G. Hanson at 8:20 p. m., with all officers present but M. E. Kirby, Al. Condrotte and J. W. Baker.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From St. Louis Label Section on the matter of label advertising slides; referred to N. B. Minutes of this section for Sept. 5th, filed.

Reports of Unions—Hatters request delegates to report to their unions that union made hats must bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America, also that two prominent delegates of the Labor Council had bought "scab Stetson Hats"; that there are three union shops in Los Angeles now and union workmen are in demand there. Tailors—They are still on strike for the 44-hour week and \$44.00 pay; that the merchant tailors have offered them a compromise wage of \$37.50; that the local was issuing a folder with a list of all firms fair to them and request all trades unionists to patronize them and the union label on each and every garment made. Cap Makers—Report that the two scabs at the Helbing Hat Co were applying for re-instatement to their local; that this firm was employing a Chinaman, claiming that they could not get a white man and were breaking him in to work at the bench, that they were reverting back to the piece-work system on some of the work; that this firm was always saying how fair they are to organized labor, yet refuse to recognize it or even give the conditions asked by the union. See that the union label of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union is in all cloth hats and caps. Bill Posters and Billers' No. 44 report the Portland Co-operative conference was a success and that a universal wage scale for the Pacific Coast of \$44.00 for 44 hours would be effective Nov 1, 1919, and expected very little trouble; that they were trying to organize the poster mounting workers and that one firm was employing girls at \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day against another firm employing men and paying \$6.00 per day. Request the label agent's assistance on this matter. Grocery Clerks—That the Great Western Grocery Co. was still unfair to them; that on and after October 1st, all members of that union will quit work at six o'clock p. m., six nights a week and request the general public not to buy any groceries or provisions of any kind before eight a. m. or after six p. m., or on Sundays or Holidays. Look for the Clerks' monthly button. Cigar Makers report that the Goslinsky Co., makers of the El Primo cigar were having trouble in Los Angeles and were employing scabs.

Label Agent—Stated that the label sign on Mission St., was open to any union that wanted label agitation and all it would cost was the work necessary to paint the wording. That unless more unions sent in the addresses of members that feature would be discontinued; that he had sent out a circular letter for the Boxmakers & Sawyers' Union agitating for their label. That he desired to be excused as he was going to Bakersfield convention.

New business—On the label slides several unions ordered the label agent to have them made. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Machinists' Union was represented by three delegates, on invitation to address the meeting; one of the sisters stated that they were there to see and learn the purpose of the Label Section and seek

information. Moved and seconded to extend an invitation to them to send two delegates without dues, carried. Moved and seconded to extend the same invitation to other ladies' auxiliaries, carried.

Receipts: Dues, \$55.00. P. C. Taxes, \$47.05.

Bills—G. J. Plato, \$11.00; W. G. Desepte, \$11.00; M. E. Kirby, \$1.00; E. G. Buehrer, \$8.50; rent, \$8.00; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$3.25; E. G. Buehrer, from Special Fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m., to meet Wednesday, October 15, 1919.

"When you buy union made goods you employ union labor."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTÉ, Secretary.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES.

That men working in hotels and restaurants far out-number women in occupations usually regarded as woman's work, is clearly shown in the preliminary report of wages paid hotel and restaurant employees issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in the September Labor Review. This report presents the first body of facts ever collected on a nation-wide scale of the wages and hours of persons in this large industry, and includes data from 26 cities, representing every section of the United States. The information is given in the form of a daily rate of wages paid all classes of employees in each city and all persons in the same occupation throughout the country. Men predominate in the whole industry, 24,000 out of the 40,000 employees included being men and only 16,000 women. Of the 3,800 cooks only 350 or 9 per cent are women; of the 4,200 dishwashers 1,700 or 40 per cent are women; of the kitchen help only 1,100 out of 3,000 or 37 per cent are women. One man, however undertakes to be a housekeeper!

There is a striking contrast between the wages paid these men and women in the same occupation, be it skilled or unskilled work. Thus 24 men cooks are paid \$10 a day while only one woman receives as much as \$6 a day. The largest group of men cleaners receives \$2 a day, women \$1; men dishwashers \$1.50 a day, women \$1; men waiters \$1.25 a day, women \$1. Most of the employees in the kitchen and dining room departments receive three meals a day in addition to this money wage, while men in the service department—bellmen, doormen and porters—usually receive a straight money wage and housekeepers and maids often have room as well as meals. The estimates secured from the managers of the 153 hotels from which information was gathered, as to the value of the lodging tendered employees' varied so extremely from establishment to establishment that no average has been computed. The average estimated value of three meals varies from 69 cents in Memphis, Tenn., to \$1.12 in Denver, Colo. Waiters, maids, bellmen and baggage porters, as we all know, are expected to supplement their wages by the tips they receive. Averages for each city of the value of such tips, as estimated by the hotel managements, show that maids receive an average of 11 cents to 88 cents a day, while bellmen and waiters receive from \$1.27 to \$3.78 and from \$1.16 to \$3.67 respectively. Thus the daily income of maids whose average daily rate of wages is \$1.29 a day is less than that of bellmen, whose average daily rate of wages is only 86 cents.

The hours worked by employees in this industry, information regarding the steadiness of their employment, and the days off a week allowed or not allowed them, will be given in the full report on this industry to be issued by the Bureau later this fall.

BARBERS WINNING.

Three weeks ago 900 members of the Journey-men Barbers' union of Philadelphia, struck to enforce increased wages, a 10-hour day and recognition of the union. At a meeting between employing barbers and union representatives, a tentative understanding was reached which calls for a minimum salary of \$25 per week, half weekly receipts over \$50, and a 10-hour day. Recognition of the union has not been definitely agreed upon yet, but conferences are being held that will dispose of that point.

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION STREET

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

MATINEE EVERY DAY

"NOT YET MARIE," a Musical Comedy Written and Staged by Frank Stammers, with William Edmunds, William Cotton, Hazel Boyne and Dorothy Shirley; FARRELL TAYLOR COMPANW, in a Musical Farce, "The African Duke"; MARTELLE, a Gleaming Personality; JACK SIDNEY & ISABEL TOWNLEY, a Subway Flirtation; DONALD E. ROBERTS, "The Strolling Tenor"; BILLY FERN AND COMPANY, in His Pantomimic Comedy, "A Quiet Evening"; HARRY BREEN, the Rapid Fire Song Writer; AMELIA STONE & ARMAN KALIZ in "A Song Romance."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

STORES

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

on the

Easiest Terms

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps.

Square Deal

Godeau Funeral Service

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

Julius S. Godeau

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

- †Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (72) Alexander, H. M. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The. 112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. 340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N. 440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie. 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(93) California Printing Co. 165 Jessie
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae. 1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Co. 59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press. 275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press. 25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. 3390 Eighteenth
(23) †Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 363 Clay
(206) †Moir Printing Company. 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNICOLL, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(52) *Overland Publishing Co. 259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) **Phillips & Van Orden Co. 509-521 Howard
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 641 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press. 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press. 69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press. 88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley. 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. 45 Ecker
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. 560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B. 440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographic Co., Inc., The. 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin. 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise. 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter. 259 Minna
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish. 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. 211 Stevenson
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A. 245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Albert Springer, one of No. 21's popular young members, is in the Bulletin salesmanship contest in the hope of winning one of the several automobiles that have been offered as prizes. Springer for a long time has been active in the union, being a hard worker on the committee on membership, and as he is the only member of the union entered in the contest the membership of the organization can very properly show their appreciation of the work he has done and is still doing by securing for him as many coupons as possible. Any coupons left at headquarters will be properly accounted for.

Dugald McKellar of the Board of Fire Underwriters chapel was married on September 23d to Miss Jeanie Walker, who traveled alone all the way from Glasgow, Scotland, to pledge her solemn vow to the man of her choice. The happy couple are snugly housed at 1414 Pacific avenue, where they will be at home to their friends.

Fred F. Bebergall of the Examiner chapel, who returned from France about two months ago, and since that taken has taken an active interest in the organization of the American Legion in San Francisco, has been selected as temporary secretary of the State organization of the American Legion. Mr. Bebergall will be a candidate for the office at the convention which will elect officers today (Friday) for the ensuing year. He organized Golden Gate Post in San Francisco and has been its chairman since, and now embraces nearly 2000 members. The best wishes of No. 21 and its membership go with Bebergall in his new field.

Word has been received from I. T. U. Secretary Hays that the executive council has ordered the discontinuance of the 10 cents per month assessment which has been running since January for the payment of dues of soldier members. This assessment is discontinued with the payment of September dues.

The Union Printers Mutual Aid Society will hold its quarterly meeting in Union Hall, Labor Temple, on next Sunday afternoon. Several matters of importance will come up for consideration and a large attendance is anticipated. Six applications for membership have been received since the last meeting.

The Newspaper Writers of this city received their charter this week from the International Typographical Union and will hereafter be known as Newspaper Writers' Union No. 7. This new union has a membership of approximately 200 and its officers are putting forth untiring effort to make the organization 100 per cent union.

The newspaper scale committee of No. 21 has been busy during the past week conferring with the representatives of the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The re-education of wounded soldiers along vocational lines is now proceeding at the Presidio. The work has the endorsement of the A. F. of L., and is similar to work being carried out by other nations. Among other vocations, that of printing will be included, and it is the intention of the government to install a complete plant, including linotype. The War Department has appointed Benjamin A. Fryer reconstruction aid at the Letterman hospital and every facility

(Continued next page, column 2)

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers

JANITORS.

The Janitors' Union reports it has been successful in getting employers to pay the new wage scale of \$5 per day.

The union is growing so rapidly that it has had to secure a larger meeting hall. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays in the month at the Labor Temple. At the last meeting twenty-five members were initiated.

The Brunswick

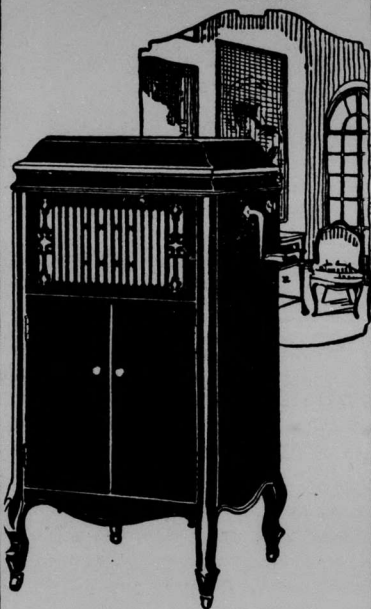
Requires No Exclusive Artists

THE BRUNSWICK requires no exclusive artists — it plays them all. For it plays all records at their best.

And with the "Ultona" Reproducer and the new all-wood "Tone Amplifier" you can play them as they never have been played before.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1417

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

(Continued from preceding page)

will be given the wounded boys to become proficient tradesmen before final discharge.

Fryer is a member of S. F. T. U., and served with the 91st Division at St. Mihiel, Argonne, France, and Lys-Scheldt, Belgium, joining the Masonic Ambulance company for immediate service in May, 1917, while a member of San Mateo, T. U. After training at Camp Lewis his company went overseas as the 364th Ambulance Co. While in France in collaboration with Arthur Milman, "Steve Bunk" and "Mike, the Commuter" Nelson, cartoonists, he edited the company periodical.

The scale committee of Houston Typographical Union No. 87 recently negotiated a scale with the publishers of the city which is considered a decided victory, inasmuch as it was achieved without going to arbitration. The new scale was the result of a series of conferences between the publishers and members of the scale committee. The new scale follows: Foremen, day, \$50 per week; night, \$55 per week. Floormen, day, \$40 per week; night, \$41.50. On a basis of the old scale, excluding war bonuses, this is an increase for floor men of from \$31.64 to \$41.50 per week for a forty-two hour week.

INDUSTRIES AND LAND SHOW.

The California Industries and Land Show opened Saturday at the Exposition auditorium with a record-breaking attendance. The fine weather, the interest of Californians in the exhibit of State activities, the over-crowding of visitors from all parts of the earth aided in making the big auditorium one of the most widely patronized of any event ever held there.

During Saturday evening and Sunday, fifty thousand persons entered the doors and viewed the big exposition. County exhibits were thronged, manufacturers were besieged and every booth from the milk bar to the free moving pictures was taxed to capacity.

"The show is the biggest thing for California ever shown here," declared Edward H. Brown, creator of the land show in California and general manager for the Home Industry League of the present California Industries and Land Show.

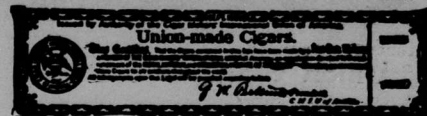
"Our clientele, I am told by the heads of the various county exhibits, is composed not only of Americans from all parts of this country, but visitors from China, Japan, Australia, Java, New Zealand, Canada and other countries. Any one of the counties which has missed being represented here—and they are very few—has missed a royal opportunity for focusing the public interest upon its attractions."

Among the interesting events of the show will be the visit of the King and Queen of Belgium on October 15, who will view California as a whole as presented at the land show. The present King is a great lover of California. He was here eleven years ago, when he was the Crown Prince, and it was after his visit to this State

that he awarded several gold medals to the California exhibit sent over to Ghent (Belgium) in competition with other countries of the world. The following program has been arranged for the period of the show:

Saturday, October 11, Electrical day and Alameda County Day; Sunday, October 12, Yolo County Day, Organ Recital by Edwin H. Lemare; Monday, October 13, Southern California Day; Tuesday, October 14, Exhibitors' Day and 14 Counties Assn. Day, and Petaluma Egg Day; Friday, October 17, San Joaquin Valley Counties Day; Saturday, October 18, Home Industry League Day and Shasta County Day; Sunday, October 19, Oakland and East Bay Cities Day, Organ recital by Edwin H. Lemare.

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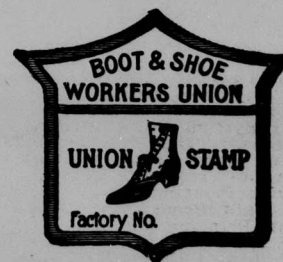
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

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All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
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OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
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"B-KOMFY"

SHOES FOR MEN

"The Shoe of Perfect Ease"

Made on our anatomically correct *NATURE-SHAPE LAST*, that allows ample room across the ball of the foot. Fit snugly in heel and instep, and as for *SERVICE*, none but the best of selected materials are used. The soles are hand welted.

B-KOMFY BLACK KID LACE SHOES	\$8.50
B-KOMFY BLACK KID BLUCHER LACE	\$9.00
B-KOMFY GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER LACE	\$9.50
B-KOMFY BROWN KID and BROWN CALF BLUCHER LACE	\$10.00

B KATSEHINSKI

AINSWORTH COMING HOME.

Relatives and friends of Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Ainsworth are awaiting his early arrival on the transport Sherman to welcome him after strenuous service throughout the war.

He left San Francisco in 1917 to take command of the hospital ship Comfort, with which the United States planned to test Germany's respect for a mercy vessel. The Comfort was to have crossed the Atlantic with lights lit and flags flying. A week prior to sailing, a Canadian hospital ship was sunk by a Hun submarine, so the Comfort was recalled from the projected mission, the authorities fearing to trust her safety to German treachery.

Ainsworth thereupon took command of one of the largest convoys dispatched to Europe. His last trip was made on the U. S. S. Tjibondari, a Dutch boat requisitioned by the United States, which Ainsworth took to Copenhagen and thence to Manila by way of the Panama Canal and San Francisco. He delivered the ship to her owners in Manila and is now returning from that port to San Francisco. Ainsworth was a member of the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council when the war broke out and he enlisted in the Navy at once.

NOONAN IS PRESIDENT.

James P. Noonan, St. Louis, who has been acting president, was chosen president and H. F. Newman, of New Orleans, was made vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the concluding session of the convention of that organization. The other officers were re-elected. St. Louis was selected as the next convention city for 1920.

Following the formation of a new Journeymen Barbers' union in New Brunswick, N. J., a conference was arranged with employers at which a wage scale was formulated that calls for \$25 a week and 50 per cent on all receipts over \$35. Hours were fixed from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., and Saturdays, 11 p. m. All shops to close on holidays.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.

BECOME TRADE TEACHER.

Trade and industrial workers may become teachers of shop work in all-day vocational schools, part-time day classes, or evening schools and classes by courses of training in evening classes given free of charge, under the supervision of the University of California in co-operation with the State Board of Education.

According to an announcement made today there is a great demand for school teachers of shop work, the most urgent need being for teachers in the evening schools. Qualifications of applicants, outline of the course of training and procedure in applying for admission to the teacher training classes are contained in a circular obtainable on application to Supervisor of Classes, Charles L. Jacobs, 615 Twelfth Street, Oakland.

IRON MOLDERS PROGRESSING.

As a result of a settlement with two of the largest foundries in Worcester, Mass., the strike that has been in force by the Molders' Union is about terminated, having been in effect since May last. While the officials of the union are reluctant to give the details, they say the terms were satisfactory. The adjustment was in the hands of Organizer Eugene Murphy of the eastern conference board. In speaking of conditions in the New England district, he said: "Out of 53 cities where molders are organized, the employers in 47 have granted the eight-hour day and a minimum of \$5.80 a day. In the five remaining cities, a minimum of \$6.40 a day is established."

At Wilmington, N. C., an iron molders' union has been formed which embraces all men of that trade. A molders' union was also organized at Goldsboro.

RESOLUTION FILED.

Resolutions calling for the withdrawal of American troops from Russia were filed by the Labor Council last Friday night upon the recommendation of its executive committee. The charge was made that those sponsoring and supporting the resolution really sought recognition for the Soviet government of Russia. The resolution was referred to as "German propaganda."

Demand the union label on all purchases.

CARMEN'S BALL.

One of the most brilliant events of the season and a thoroughly enjoyable one, will be the Carmen's ball, to be held at Scottish Rite Hall on Saturday evening, October 18th. The proceeds of the event will be applied to augmentation of the fund for the care of the sick and disabled. It is a purely philanthropic enterprise and well worthy of the sympathy and support of the public.

Many people prominent in public life have given it their countenance and support. It is announced that Mayor James Rolph and his estimable wife will lead the grand march on the one side and Superintendent Fred Boeken with his charming lady on the other. There will be no lack of notables on hand, as practically all the official staff of the municipality, their families and friends will be there.

It was now definitely announced that all arrangements for the ball have been completed and from now on the energies of the management will be chiefly devoted to decorations and the completion of minor details, each and all of which will undergo the most careful and searching scrutiny, so that not a single hitch or impediment for the enjoyment of a delightful evening may occur, so far as human foresight can anticipate or prevent.

A wonderful program of special features has been arranged, which includes Clare Harrington, well known prima donna soprano; Babe Mille Schack; the delightful little Kelly Kids; Dorris de Fiddes, with her galaxy of Egyptian and garden dancers and others. A big time is promised and a still better time will be enjoyed. It is always so with this organization. When they decide to present a project, they spare no time, pains or expense in making it the best. They want support and appreciate it, but they want also to have every contributor feel that they get full value for their money. Tickets, costing only 50 cents each may be obtained from any Municipal carman.

GOD'S OWN COUNTRY.

That the American labor movement has done more for labor than has the labor movement of either New Zealand or Australia, was the statement made before the San Francisco Labor Council Friday night by M. J. Reardon, former president of the Trades and Labor Council of Wellington, New Zealand, and a member of the Court of Arbitration of the country.

"We have long felt that New Zealand and Australia had ideal labor conditions. We have looked upon those countries as the workers' paradise," said Reardon, "but upon my arrival in this city I changed my ideas when I learned that the workers on your waterfront receive \$1 an hour, which is twice what such workers are paid in New Zealand or Australia."

Reardon said that while there was a difference of opinion among workers as to the form of organization that can best safeguard the interests of labor, all workers should agree on this: "That when labor enters into an agreement with employers it should live up to the letter and spirit of that agreement."

"NOTHING TO ARBITRATE."

Representatives of Tailors' Union No. 80, whose members have been on strike since September 1, told the Labor Council last night that the union has "nothing to arbitrate."



Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug

Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago